

CURRENT COMMENT

By FREDERIC HEATH.

The two Socialist parties in Cuba have consolidated. They were divided on the question of tactics only. It is reported.

Beveridge says the special interests that suck the people's substance are "non-partisan." In Milwaukee they are "non-partisan."

A Socialist paper has been started in Chile, called a "waker of Labor." The Socialists in the Argentine Republic have a paper called Vanguardia, which has recently been enlarged.

Roosevelt was evidently afraid to follow the Socialists all the way and so he sidestepped the demand for the abolition of the United States senate for a feeble demand that the senators be elected by direct vote.

Jack London and wife have arrived in Seattle after a trip "Round the Horn" on the sailing ship Dirigo, serving as mate and cook respectively. The Seattle papers report the novelist as having, at once begun the first chapter on a new novel on his arrival in that city, a Socialist novel at that.

A Roosevelt says the working class is a national resource, the same as dirt, lumber, iron ore, coal and the rest. And as capitalists own the resources of the nation, therefore, consequently, hence, accordingly, they have a right to own the working class. But the working class says about that, I guess.

Capitalism's crime toward education is shown in a statement recently served showing that in the United States only seven out of every 100 pupils get as high as the high schools. So that 93 out of every 100 are forced out of school by economic conditions without the education that the "system" provides as necessary for proper citizenship.

Says the wonderful Mr. Barnhill: "The universal experience of mankind is that private enterprise, private profits and private property are the indispensable basis of an advancing civilization." So? The universal experience demand that the universal system, the public schools and public roads be turned over to private hands? A Morgan and a Rockefeller might vote yes on such a proposition, but the people never would.

The managing editor of the Encyclopedia Americana is one of the members of the editorial board of The Commonwealth, a magazine devoted to attacks on Socialism. A man engaged in such a work is certainly a queer one to be trusted with the selection of matter of this encyclopedia. It would indicate unreliability. It would indicate unreliability. It would indicate unreliability.

Local weekly newspapers with Socialist editorial page, local newspapers under Socialist auspices, are the things that are needed just now. Instead of leaving the editor in the hands of the capitalist class, let the people have to depend on M. Grant Mengel, Frackville, Penn., writes me that he has a newspaper plant, press, type, etc., that he would like to locate somewhere west of Ohio. Says he will give a half interest to the branch or local that will defray moving expenses. Write him.

Having called Socialists "undesirable citizens," Roosevelt has been very careful to assure the capitalists of the country that his various measures of reform and tinkering in Socialism, but corrective of Socialism. The trouble with Teddy is that he is spreading his sails to catch all breezes. Recently a bank was started in Milwaukee, with a bank executive of Roosevelt's name. The directors selected so as to have all nationalities and races (except negroes) represented, all political beliefs and all faiths. Such playing on the weaknesses of human nature shows more "thrift than principle."

The other day, Comrade Fred Hurst, Providence, R. I., Socialist candidate for secretary of state, spoke for two hours in Cold Spring Park, Woonsocket. The chief of police ordered him to stop, but he refused and pointed to the constitutional guarantee of free speech and assembly. He was arrested. Then the chief took the names of some 25 bystanders, who refused to disperse, and said they would be reported. Later it developed that the attempt to stop the meeting had originated with the Rev. Father Flanagan, showing what godly men of that type would do for the people's liberties and rights if they ever got control of the government.

Boo-hoo, boo-hoo. There's Roosevelt gone and stolen some of our thunder, so now some of our thunder is stolen. He's a damned good fellow, isn't he? Well, that's one way to look at it. But there's a better way. If we believe in our thunder we ought to be glad to have it boom out and convert as many as possible. If Teddy wants to advertise a six hour day, he simply helps to advertise one of our demands. Everyone will know where he got it. And while he may help to sow the seed, no one who knows him the least little bit will believe that he got it out of sincerity. Funny how the politicians have to come to us and that is why Socialists should not vote for him. We cannot trust him to the people!

The Current Issue of the Metropolitan Magazine contains a page of inevitable pen sketches of delegates to the Socialist convention at Indianapolis. The artist being Art Young. Some of them are positive hits, which is more than can be said for such things usually. The editor discusses the political parties and candidates and devotes good space to our party. In the way the editor as much as calls it "our" that is, his party. Referring to a Socialist utterance by Roosevelt he says, "He states the conclusions, but in very vague and the means. And that is why Socialists should not vote for him. We cannot trust him to the people!"

THE HOME BREAKER.
The following local item is taken from the Charlotte Evening Chronicle of North Carolina: "Mrs. L. H. Harris, of Harris, is visiting his mother. He is from Barium Springs, Oregon. Mrs. Harris draws in at the Highland Park Mills." The system have the insubstantial impudence to charge Socialism with the one crime above all others that is making capitalism odious and unbearable—the crime of breaking up the home.

lead the fight." An epigram from the same editorial is well put: "The Republican party that was inaugurated to abolish slavery, lives to perpetuate slavery." Morris Hillquit's "Socialism up to Date," is continued in the issue.

The Minnesota Socialist helps to bring shame upon the Socialist movement of this country by republishing in its editorial column and therefore with its sanction the boorish attack of Haywood upon Kell Hardie of Wisconsin, who has been invited to speak in the present presidential campaign for Debs and Seidel. The Minnesota Socialist ought to be ashamed to help insult one of the grandest warriors International Socialism has produced. It can be understood how a fellow of the Haywood type could insult the party's guest, but the Socialist is supposed to be a respectable and loyal organ of the party—that is, loyal to the principles of International Socialism and to the elementary principles of common decency.

Public Service, a magazine published in the interests of the public service, cormorants, the street railway, gas, electric light and other monopolies, says in its August issue that "the corporations do not fear efficient non-political (i) commissions. You bet not! Commission government is a new toy now and the reformers think it is all gold because it glitters. But the corporation sharks are not asleep, and they know a good thing when they see it. They know that the people's remedy for corruption in government does not lie in concentrating the corruption into fewer hands—less men to buy, or elect—but in getting the government out of capitalism's hands. They have been very quiet and cautious for fear the people would see the situation as they see it."

Socialists should stubbornly resist any attempt of the authorities to thwart the constitutional right of free speech, and resistance should be made wherever there is just occasion for it. Just now Chicago is having its experience of the denial of the right of free speech, and I hope they stand fearlessly to their guns. At the same time, our comrades should avoid halting the police uselessly, or refrain from trying to develop such a situation "as a means of agitating Socialism." A visitor from a western city told me they were in the habit of doing in his town. Let us have our quarrel just. And still more important, where a free speech fight develops let the comrades debate and discuss the merits of the case, and not pounce upon such a situation in order to make cheap heroes of themselves and then penhandle the movement for a nice fat collection.

A man named J. Basil Barnhill has been bombarding the Socialist speakers for the past two years with challenges to debate and discuss the merits of the case, and not pounce upon such a situation in order to make cheap heroes of themselves and then penhandle the movement for a nice fat collection. A little tract that he calls the Anti-Socialist. It is from this that the old party congressmen are selecting matter to have printed in the Congressional Record. In one such piece interpolated in the Congressional Record, Barnhill charges that the Socialists are against private property—the working class who are prevented from owning private property under the capitalist system, they, behold you, are opposed to private property! Then in his stupidity, or his stupid cunning, he charges that Socialism has been tried and found a failure. And to prove this he confounds Communism and Socialism and points to Robert Owen, Fourier and Proudhon, to ill-fated Russia, and to a colony down in Mexico! Poor, stupid Barnhill!

Thieves, robbers, flitches! Here's ex-Senator Beveridge repeating Socialist charges against capitalism and trying to use them for bull moosing purposes. He says: "If all the world were as good as our country, our fields can feed hundreds of millions. We have more minerals than the whole of Europe. Invention has made easy the turning of this vast natural wealth into supplies for the world. The man who works today can produce more than 20 workers could a century ago. In spite of all these favors which providence has showered upon us Americans of thousands of working Americans are still difficult to find. The average income of an American laborer is less than \$500 a year. With this he must furnish food, shelter and clothing for a family. At the same time men have grasped fortunes from this country so that the man who could not comprehend their magnitude." And then, follows the old politician bunk about what his new party meant to do to make everybody prosperous and happy. The thing is impossible under the capitalist system, under which prosperity goes to the few through the exploitation of the many. Capitalism rides on the back of labor. It is as though a man were to take a horse and lead him to a mine and the wage workers on whom they were mounted, "Now we will all ride!" As easily might a man who has climbed a pole pull the pole up after him.

Let no one seek to minimize the value of our representative in connection with his advocacy of Socialism. Stop a minute and consider the full force of the situation. Here and there a "dub" gets elected to congress by the old parties, but for the most part the men who are sent there are men of big stature so far as shrewdness and ability in debate goes. For the most part keen lawyers who devote their talents to the service of capitalism, and who, picked men and able, are there to watch every point of advantage for the capitalist class in the present society. Now you get the measure of the task a lone Socialist faces when he confronts a national congress of such men, and measures lance with them in debate. The moment Comrade Berger began to debate with them he sent fear and respect to their souls. And in every debate in which he has engaged he has beaten them back in silence. It has been a wonderful achievement, and its effect over the country has been great. The result is that the tactics they are now pursuing are absolutely laughable. Afraid to match their ignorance of economics against his wide knowledge of economic facts and his unusually retentive memory for the facts of history and of recent historical developments, they "talk back" by having inserted in the records anti-Socialist stuff taken from a paper published by one John Hill, who now holds a government job as a reward for his anti-Socialist efforts. He is a stupid fellow, and it is really laughable to see his dull stuff applied into the records as though it were silencing the Socialists for all time.



After All—What's the Use?

ANARCHISM...ITS ABSURDITIES

Anarchy champions individual competition in every department of life, which doctrine it persistently follows into chaos. Socialism stands for co-operation, made almost compulsory by conditions and majority rule. Anarchy advocates free everything, no rule in anything, neither majority nor by minority. With anarchists the individual is everything, and the state is nothing. "Every man," say they, "has a natural right to do whatsoever he wills, provided that in the doing thereof he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man." Precisely, and the trouble begins in deciding where the rights of the one man end, and where the rights of the other fellow begin. The opinions of different men differ on such subjects. The opinions of each man is apt to vary as his interests vary from the interests of others, but anarchy would furnish no court of appeal, and so the settlement of all disputes would be a matter for personal arrangement between the disputants—possibly in the ancient "might is right" fashion. In a hundred other ways anarchy appears to break down as soon as you begin to work it out on paper.

An anarchistic community might have railroads, telegraph service and postal communication at the hands of PRIVATE enterprise, thought that would undoubtedly involve many interferences with the liberty of individuals. Even roads might be privately constructed and maintained by a reversion to the toll system, but how could the streets of a city be made regular or be evenly maintained? Anarchists for that and other purposes would be compelled to make some provision for a common fund, collected as a tax, and disbursed as the MAJORITY decided. This would mean anarchy, for it would mean a rule and compulsion of some sort. And having admitted the principle of a rule, of compulsion, the advocacy of philosophic anarchy falls to the ground.

Victor L. Berger.

Only Three Months to Election Day!

(Special Correspondence.)
CHANDLER, Kan.—It is three months to election day, November 5. Yet the political battle of the workingclass is being waged here with the intensity that expects the contest of the votes next week. This is the fighting district of battling Kansas and they already see George D. Brewer, of The Appeal to Reason, Washington, D. C., in his seat in congress on Capitol Hill.

Big Ovation at Galena.
The vice presidential candidate got away from Tulsa, Okla., five o'clock Sunday morning. When he arrived in Galena, Kan., at 10 o'clock the station platform was crowded and the crowd that started then practically continued until midnight, after three big meetings, when Girard, "the home of The Appeal," was reached, and a few hours more of rest made possible.

Galena is the center of a zinc and lead mining district and Seidel's Sunday morning audience was made up of zinc and lead miners. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Seidel, nearly elected Socialist mayor of Galena. Congressional Candidate Brewer also spoke.

The coal miners were next on the schedule. They were to be addressed by Seidel and Brewer in the afternoon at Scammon, Kan., 20 miles away. The Fred D. Warren auto had been conscripted into service for the occasion with Glenn Warren, son of the editor of The Appeal to Reason, at the wheel. There was Mrs. Fred D. Warren, too, and Mrs. Brewer, the vice presidential candidate and the congressional candidate, a goodly Sunday campaigning party.

Among those who listened to Vice Presidential Candidate Seidel at the afternoon meeting was Alex Howatt, president of the Kansas miners. Howatt is a Socialist of long standing in Kansas and has fought for progressive unionism in the miners' organization, being a familiar figure at its conventions.

Illinois Mine Workers, and other prominent Socialist miners, to do some work in the district, he told the Scammon miners of the big fight in Milwaukee and of the rising of the workers over the nation, and Brewer had spoken on workingclass political action in the Third Kansas district, the campaigning party continued to Pittsburg, Kan., for supper and then on to Radley, 22 miles from Scammon, where the evening meeting, the biggest of the day, was held.

In order to reach Radley the campaign party passed through the little mining village of Dunkirk, where everything is Socialist, all of the elected officials having run on the Socialist ticket. One of the enthusiastic workers at Scammon meeting was a young miner who carried a star on the inside of his coat lapel, indicating that he was the Socialist candidate.

Where Mining is Safe.
Congressional Candidate Brewer is using a telling argument in his campaign, showing what can be done for the miners when the question of profit is not involved. It has been found that among the 11,000 miners of Kansas there is an average depth of 4,000 feet of coal, and one-quarter. Every four days nine men give up their lives to the mining industry in this state. Now the state of Kansas runs a coal mine at its penitentiary at Lansing, employing a large number of the prisoners as miners. During the last 20 years there has not been one serious accident at the state penitentiary mine, the prisoners get three meals a day, they have Sundays and holidays off, none of them being left to starve. Brewer therefore points out that if the miners would enjoy safe conditions and steady work they must commit some crime to get into the state's coal mine where no one is killed.



From Now Until Election Day—The Job of His Life—Keeping His Followers Feet Warm

DURANT, Oklahoma.—It is easier to make Socialists out of the farmers of Oklahoma than it is to convert the city worker to workingclass political action.

This is the conclusion reached by Socialists here who have been active in the Socialist movement for years. It is pointed out that every effort was made to urge the toll in the cities to act unitedly on the political field without appreciable results. Then the Socialists thought they would try a new plan. They would see how the farmers would receive the Socialist propaganda.

The result has proved a big success and if this congressional district is carried for Socialism and Fred Holt of the miners is sent to Washington, D. C. it will be because Socialism has gained a big foothold among the tillers of the soil.

The farmers of Oklahoma, especially in this section, have been driven toward the verge of starvation and death by the greed of the landowners. In Fort Worth we visited the soap factories where girls who earn \$3 a week are compelled to wash 3,000 bars of soap a week to hold their jobs.

Farmers' Encampments.
Socialist Vice Presidential Candidate Emil Seidel started his Oklahoma tour by opening the three-day Socialist encampment near this city of 7,000 inhabitants in the midst of a strictly farming community. The large number of encampments throughout this state, as well as in Texas and Kansas, is another indication of the growth of Socialist sentiment among the farmers. Many of them are being held for the first time and the initial problems being met and solved.

Two years ago, for instance, the first Socialist encampment was held in this city under unfavorable circumstances, no suitable location having been found. This year the preparations have been carried out on a large scale and the Socialists are holding their gathering in Durant's new city park free of charge.

In the southwest the Socialists are taking advantage of the school houses and city parks and court houses as meeting places, something that is strenuously refused the Socialists in the cities and county districts of the north.

Seidel has found a connecting link between the city worker of Milwaukee and the farmers of Texas and Oklahoma. In Milwaukee, and other cities, the loan sharks are forcing upon Socialists charging them extortionate rates of interest for loans. The loan shark is also prevalent in the southwest, assuming the more respectable name, however, of "banker." The farmer, seeking a loan to tide him over stringent financial conditions, must pay the same extortionate rates of interest.

olis. He recommended to the Oklahoma farmers that they elect their own district and county attorneys and, in some cases, the bankers. He added that it would not be a bad thing for the farmers to own their banks.

While the Socialist party in the cities of the nation is aiding the economic struggle of the workers in strike and lock-out, the biggest thing that the Socialists have to offer the farmers is the benefits to be derived from the co-operative.

The farmers here living about Durant have a co-operative grocery store that is growing steadily and promises to become a great factor in building up the Socialist movement in this part of the state.

Mr. Seidel is now resting at his home preparatory to taking a swing into Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota and Minnesota. The schedule is as follows: Monday night, August 12, Waterloo, Ia.; Tuesday night, August 13, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Wednesday night, August 14, Aberdeen, S. D.; August 15, en route; Friday morning, August 16, Williston, N. D.; Friday night, August 16, Minot, N. D.; Saturday, August 17, Little Falls, Minn.; Sunday, August 18, Brainerd, Minn.

This will be a week of campaigning in some of the most enthusiastic centers of Socialism in the north. Williston and Aberdeen are both in the congressional district that expects to send Arthur LeBeur to Washington in November.

Waterloo, Ia., on the Illinois Central railroad, where a strike has been on for some time, will have a rousing meeting, promoted by some of the striking Socialist machinists. Brainerd, Minn., has always been known as a Socialist stronghold in northern Minnesota.

After his northwestern tour Seidel will have a few days to prepare for the biggest effort of the campaign, the whirl through the eastern and Atlantic coast states. The schedule for the next few weeks. This tour opens in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Seidel then goes to Vermont, speaking at Bennington, the home of John Spargo, on August 28, and at Portland, Me., August 29. After several other dates in Maine and New York Seidel will speak on Labor day, September 2, at Monongahela, Pa.

On his return, Comrade Seidel said: "Industrial conditions are awful in the south. The lumbering interests and capital have a deplorable control of the country. Working men are ground down like herds of slaves. They receive no wages for work, and are paid only once a month. As a result many have to ask for money during the month end and are given scrip. This is redeemed at a reduction of 1 cent on the dollar by the company store. The company store gets 7 cents to the redeemer."

Crowds Were Large.
"A New York literary agent" traveled with us most of the way and circulated among the working people. He reported conditions as being almost everywhere the same. Both black and white, would solicit passersby and there seemed to be a competition among them to pick up a few cents extra for the family. "Our crowds were great for the most part except in the lumbering districts of Mississippi, where the companies forbid the men to attend the meetings. I was told we would pull a heavy vote in this district, however."

"In Oklahoma the farmers turned out strongly showing a great deal of interest. There are over 50 speakers in Texas at present, and the campaign is being carried on with great vigor. We could see many of the encampments from the trains as we passed and I spoke to two of these gatherings."

Loan Sharks Busy.
"One thing that impressed me was the system of loaning money to farmers by respectable bankers. They use the same methods in financing the farmers that started District Attorney Zabel after the loan sharks in Milwaukee. If a farmer borrows \$100 he gets his note for \$100 and pays \$20. Many farmers have lost their farms through the manipulations of these respectable bankers. About 60 per cent of the population in this southern country are tenants and sharecroppers. The state owned mines operated by convicts there has not been an accident in 20 years. In the privately owned and operated mines, however, in which there are 11,000 men working, there have been over 200 accidents and one-half deaths and accidents a day. In Fort Worth we visited the soap factories where girls who earn \$3 a week are compelled to wash 3,000 bars of soap a week to hold their jobs."

Hears of Party Victory.
On his way home from Jefferson City, Mo., Seidel visited Socialists at St. Louis, who had just been successful in Monday's bond issue fight which has been making politics interesting in the Missouri metropolis. St. Louis has partly built a new bridge across the Mississippi river. The servant city council has granted all the franchises over the new bridge to the city's predatory interests. In several elections the question of voting additional bonds to complete the bridge has been up to the voters of the city.

The Socialists have taken the position that the city council should repeal the franchise grants before additional bond issues were voted. The advertising seeking daily press lined up solidly against the organized forces of Socialism and union labor, claiming it was a purely anti-Socialist fight.

Is Busy Man.
"It made me feel good to hear that the Socialists had won another splendid victory," declared Seidel, who has taken a personal interest in this matter. "They told me that 90,000 pieces of literature were distributed last Sunday. That's fine. There'll be a big vote in St. Louis this fall and the St. Louis Socialists will be heard from in the city elections next spring."

Vice Presidential Candidate Seidel will spend a few days at his home actively occupied in writing his letter accepting the Socialist nomination for vice president, which is to be part of the Socialist 1912 campaign book. He will start Sunday night on his tour of the four northwestern states, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota and Minnesota, speaking Monday night at Waterloo, Ia.

In spite of the long, hot weather tour of the south, Seidel is in fit physical condition and is looking forward with interest to his northwestern tour.

WASHINGTON News Notes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Taft this afternoon formally accepted the resignation of Federal Judge Cornelius Hanford of Seattle, Wash., who resigned while a house committee was investigating impeachment charges against him.

Hanford's resignation was transmitted to the white house by telegraph several weeks ago. Later the judge sent a formal letter, which has not yet been made public.

Representative Berger has announced that he will demand an investigation of the influence which he up, that caused Hanford's hasty resignation a few weeks before he could retire on a pension.

BY ARTHUR E. L. NELSON.
When the Hanford hearing came to an abrupt close the only man in the court room who seemed to take things easily as if he knew what was about to transpire, was Evan S. McCord of the law firm of Kerr & McCord. Late on Saturday afternoon the committee had subpoenaed all the files and records in the law offices of Kerr & McCord, from which action sensational developments were expected to follow. This firm has been very intimately connected with Judge Hanford in connection with corrupt litigation, especially in regard to receiverships out of which James A. Kerr and Evan S. McCord have become immensely wealthy. From the receivership of the Alaska Packers' association alone they received \$90,000. They were heavy stockholders in the Hanford Irrigation & Power company. Together with Judge Hanford the firm was charged with collusion in the Renton line case. Originally Kerr & McCord represented Peabody, Houghtelling & Company of Chicago, bondholders of the Seattle, Renton & Southern railway. When the firm was charged with collusion in the Renton line case, the holding company to obtain control of the Renton line, Kerr & McCord obtained the retention of Walter S. Fulton as attorney of record for the holding company. They opposed the receivership of the line, the street car line in the state court on the ground that the company was not insolvent, then almost immediately afterwards went into the federal court, Judge Hanford presiding, and filed a petition for receivership of the same road, alleging that it was insolvent and obtained the appointment of William M. Miller as receiver, although he had become president of the Renton line after Samuel R. Crawford had been ousted by the holding company, of which Miller is a member.

The committee thought it could obtain much valuable evidence by examining the files and records, including stenographic dictation notes, in the law offices of Kerr & McCord. An additional reason being the defiant attitude of James A. Kerr on the witness stand. It is believed that Kerr, McCord and E. C. Hughes induced Judge Hanford to resign in order to prevent any further revelations of developments and gruesome revelations of the corrupt practices of some of Seattle's leading lawyers, including Richard A. Ballinger.

Except among the reactionaries there is no doubt but that the judiciary subcommittee had gathered sufficient evidence for the house of representatives to impeach Judge Hanford on the charges of drunkenness, corruption and abuse of authority and unconstitutional decisions. Resignation is generally accepted as admission of his guilt. It was the easiest way out of a hopeless situation. The net of evidence had been woven around him by the committee. There was no chance of escape. Although some of the evidence in regard to his personal habits is unprintable, the most positive evidence against him was that connected with the resignation of Hanford. By his decision and orders he enabled his personal friends to become wealthy at the expense of justice and the community.

Moyer's Vindication

For many weary months Western newspapers, dailies as well as certain labor organs, have periodically printed sensational stories about how Charles Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, had been ordered to be hanged by the federal officials were to be dumped overboard to make room for more "progressive" men. Circulars were sent through the local unions accusing Moyer, who led the organization through all the Colorado mining strikes, of being a thief and sneaking inclusions were bandied about that he was stealing "our" money. Moyer bided his time until the Victor convention, where he let loose a whole battery of hotshot and "expert" testimony, and in the end his charges. Thomas Campbell of Butte, Moyer's opponent in the election and spokesman of the faction that announced its intention of leading the W. F. M. into the I. W. W., drove Moyer into a corner and got through with his bluff and fief charges against Moyer or misusing the union's funds and general corruption. The trial was held in open convention and consumed several days at the Banquet hall of which Moyer was unanimously vindicated and Campbell was expelled from the Federation by a vote of 197 to 27. This was the final after a campaign of vilification and secret tampering that involved in credit to an agency conducting a labor spy and strike-breaking business—Cleveland Citizen.

How Trust Killing Has Failed

Dr. Charles McCarthy, chief of the legislative reference library of Wisconsin, in his recent book, "The Wisconsin Idea," recalls that Prof. R. T. Ely in an early book on trusts quoted newspaper headlines of more than 20 years ago, as follows: "Black Eye for the Trusts—Important Decision Handed Down at Chicago." "The Standard Oil Trust Has Resolved on Discontinuation of Its Business." "Pools are Halted—U. S. Supreme Court Upholds Sherman Act—Decision is a Surprise—Virtually Declares All Traffic Agreements Illegal—Competition Will Be Open—Managers Greatly Concerned." "Trusts in a Panic—Tobacco Combine Makes the First Important Surrender." "Trusts Hurtled—Far Reaching Effects of the Supreme Court Decision." "Soundings Yesterday—But what a quarter of a century ago—Tobacco Capital."

